

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1805.

[No. 1443.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
11 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hds. and lbs. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and lbs.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in lbs.
Sugar in hds. tierces and lbs.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles }
Raisins in kgs. boxes and jars,
Figs in kgs and drams,
Queen's Ware in crates,HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.—ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Duffs, Plains, Kerfleys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Blaicks, blue Friezes,
Culmances, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicos,
Irish Linens, Silexes do.
Osnaburghs and Tickleburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Indiana Handkerchiefs,
Colord. Threads, Hats and sundry other
mater.Philip G. Marsteller.
Dec. 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

SATURDAY next, at four o'clock in the af-
ternoon will be sold on the premises,A Convenient store
Home Dwelling house with a kitchen
and lot of groundTwenty five feet front, and running back upwards
to ten feet; situate on Co-
lumbus street, between Duke and Wolfe streets.P. G. Marsteller
Nov. 5. dts.LANDING,
from the Loop PACKET, Captain NEWCOME
Spermaceti Strained Oil, of nice
quality, for lamps.Mould and dipt Tallow Candles,
A quantity of Cheese.A few box Gunpowder.
Young Hyson and Hyson-kin Teas.
Boxes Lemons, red pipe Port Wine,
FOR SALE, byJohn G. Ladd.
November 5. dWe have just Received
A FEW BOXES OF
CHEWING TOBACCO,Which is said to be superior in quality to Caven-
dish—ALSOForty barrels of TAR,
Which will be sold low.Hewes & Miller.
October 30. dBellona Gunpowder and Soal-
Leather.50 casks Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder
100 fides red Soal Leather
New England Rum, and a few hogheads St.Vincent Molasses, of a very superior quality for
building;just received and for Sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle.
October 29. d

FOR SALE.

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,
One box IRISH LINENS, real Colours,
Ninety barrels BEEF,

Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,

One gr. pipe } LONDON PAR-

Two gr. do } TICULAR MADEIRA,
And a few Sacks of

Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgson.
October 2. d

A NEW NOVEL.

Published, by COTTON and STEWART,
and for Sale, at their Store,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood :

O. R.

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

Printing, in its various branches,

handsomely executed at this office.

To be sold at Public Auction
On WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at Stewart and
Bell's wharf in George Town,

The Schooner

WILLIAM & MARY

Burthen upwards of forty eight
tons—A credit of 4 and 6 months is
will be given. Negotiable notes with approved
endorsements on either of the banks of George town,
the city of Washington, or Alexandria will be
required.Wm. A. Washington.
Rock Hill, } (6) sawts.

for BOSTON,

The Schooner

Sally Barker Winsor,

ABEL DUNHAM, Master.

will be sold by the middle of next
week, should a sufficiency of
board, or to

Faxon, Metcalf, & Co.

Corner of Prince and Water street,
Who have received by said schooner,

90 tons Plaster Paris,

8 pipe Holland Gun,

4 dr. French Brandy,

50 barrels Button Pork,

9 o'Clock,

200 yards wrapping paper, and a general af-

fiment of Shoes.—Also a few pair Suarow

Boots, remarkably cheap.

November 6. saw

For Sale, or freight,

To any Port in the United States, or

to the West-Indies,

The new Launch BRIG

RISING STATES,

John Jenckes, Master.

Now at Harper's Wharf, having excellent ac-

commodations for Freight, or Passage. Apply to

the Master on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

November 4. d

FOR LIVERPOOL—(Direct.)

THE SHIP

UNITED STATES,

An established

REGULAR TRADER.

A part of her Carga being ready, the remain-

der will be taken on moderate terms.—For

freight or passage, apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 15. d

For Amsterdam—Direct.

THE SHIP

ALEXANDRIA,

Capt. William Weston,

Will commence loading in two days, Three

Hundred hogsheads Tobacco, of her cargo being

ready, the remainder and small freight will be

taken on moderate terms, with liberty of con-

signment, or if consigned to W. & J. Willink,

a liberal advance will be made in Bills on Lon-

don or Amsterdam, or Cash at the Baltimore ex-

changes. Apply to

Washington Bowes,

George Town, or

Lawrason & Fowle,

Alexandria.

October 8. d

For Sale, on a liberal credit,

The Schooner

FAIR AMERICAN,

Burthen about 70 tons or 500

barrels, between 4 and 5 years

old, fairs fair, and is in complete

order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

James Bacon,

Corner of King and Washington streets.

October 22. d

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Little River
Turnpike Company, will be on the FIRST
Monday in December next, at Mrs. Simpson's,
at the old Turnpike Gate, where a report will be
made of the State of the Companies Funds, and
progress of the work—and at the same time and
place, an election will take place for a PRESI-
DENT, FOUR DIRECTORS and a TREASURER,
to serve for one year.

JONAH THOMPSON, Treasurer.

November 6. sawt E

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or
13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 12. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant af-

fiment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superfine Cloths

and Cambricks,

Corded Cambricks,

Lace do.

Rich Colonade and fu-

gured India Muslins

India and British Book

do.

Lace Caps & Handker-

chiefs,

Extra Silk Gloves,

Pic Nic Mitts.

Silk Cord and Buttons,

Cambrick Buttons,

Artificial Flowers and

Wreaths,

Ostrich Feathers,

Italian Mantles,

Fine India Persians,

Bastas, Manodies,

Dowlas, Tickleburg,

Osnaburghs, Brown tols

ditties, Cambrick do.

F.—He daily expects an additional

assortment of FALL GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale,

Fifty barrels PRIME PORK.

William Hodgson.

October 30. d

JONAH THOMPSON & SON

Have imported in the United States, from Li-

verpool, a part of their

FALL GOODS,

And daily expect the remainder via Baltimore.

NAVIGATION.

[From the N. E. Palladium.]

MESSRS. EDITORS,

On my passage from Charleston, S. C. bound to the Havana, Island of Cuba, in schooner William, belonging to Mr. John Rice, Merchant, I was unfortunately cast away upon Elbow-Key Reef, which extends to the north east of Abaco, when I judged myself, by a careful calculation, to be at least forty miles to the southward of it.—When I got ashore, I asked the inhabitants what distance it was to the Hole in the Wall; they told me forty-five miles. You may judge of my surprize; for the best English charts extant, say the distance is eighty miles. The next day when I took my passage on board a wrecking vessel for Nassau, N. P. I found, by observation, the distance was no more and the people correct.

I feel it my duty, through the medium of your paper, to inform my seafaring brethren how erroneously the eastern part of the island is laid down. Some of the reefs extend two and a half miles from Keys Single Coral Rocks, which are about 4 feet from the surface of the water, and will have three fathoms water all round them.

"Observations on the Gulph passage," taken from an Almanac published at Nassau, New-Provident, if you have room in your paper for them, would, I have no doubt, be of great service to navigators.

Yours,

BARNABAS C. KNOX.

Observations on the Gulph Passage.

From the current frequently varying in course, as well as rapidity, and the eddy currents likewise, various and uncertain, the ablest navigators and pilots are frequently deceived after passing the Havana, and getting up as high as the pan of Matanzas, from which a departure is generally taken.

Vessels not steering to the eastward sufficiently, run on the reefs and shoals, that extend along the coast of Florida, and many instances has occurred, when a vessel has struck on a reef, she has been reckoned on the Bahama side; the helm immediately put a starboard, which has eventually proved her destruction.

The incorrectness of the English charts, operates very much to increase the accidents which annually happen in this passage. Roman's is esteemed the best, and consequently the most in use, but it is erroneous. To prove this assertion, allow that the west part of the Key Sal Bank, and Double Headed Shot Keys to be laid down correct in point of Longitude, it appears from this chart, that a north course from thence will carry a vessel through the passage nearly mid channel, but in reality a N. 1-2 E. course will not clear Cape Florida.

This circumstance must certainly account for the loss of vessels whose masters rely on the charts, N. N. E. or with a scant wind N. E. by N. is the most adviseable course, until you are clear of the southern and south east part of the reefs and keys, and well up the passage. The Bahama side being generally a weather shore: in case a weather current which sometimes sets thro' the Santarem Channel, may have carried the vessel farther to windward than reckoned, any danger is easily avoided the bottom being easily discovered, if any look is kept long before a vessel gets into shoal water, and the color changes.

The tide of flood sets on the Bahama bank from all parts of the middle, and the ebb sets off from the middle, and the cuts of Riding Rocks, Cat Key, Bimines, &c. run very rapid.

On approaching the Florida side, the eddy currents and tides setting through the different channels in the reefs and islets, are very variable, and frequently extend a greater distance into the gulf, than mariners are aware of, insomuch that the most expert of the Bahama pilots are often deceived in the night. Generally a strong S. W. eddy prevails, and the transition from the stream to the eddy is sometimes very visible, by causing what those pilots call Rip Raps; at other times it is not to be discovered—a strict look out about this part is particularly recommended, and it beating up on that shore in the night, stand four hours off and two on, and when you can come up with the S. E. corner of the Florida shore, and an E. W. E. wind, stand off till you have day light.

From these observations, it certainly appears most adviseable to incline to the Cuba shore, and from the Pan of Mantanzas, if the wind be favorable, to make the Double Headed Shot Keys, or if scant, to beat up towards Point Jacko, there is no danger hereabouts, before you stretch across to Double Headed Shot, and from thence shape a course full two points more to the

eastward than laid down by Roman, say N. N. E.

A corroboration of these facts will appear manifest, when it is stated, that for several years past, only three vessels have been lost on the Bahama side, then in violent weather, and there are annually on an average not less than eight vessels lost on the Florida side, most of them run ashore in the night in good weather, and the captains have reckoned themselves on the Bahama side.

A Spanish chart, published by order of the king of Spain, and lately issued to his officers, will also on inspection further corroborate these observations, and put them in a clearer point of view. But that author does not presume to be correct, about the north part of Abaco, and the reefs which extend from them.

The Maranilla Reef extends near fourteen miles further north than laid down by Roman.

The island of Abaco, Grand Bahama, Great Isaacs, and all the chain of keys, which form the east side of the gulf, as far south as Orange Keys, are laid down full thirty miles to the westward, and the opposite shore of Florida in like proportion erroneous.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5.

In the brig Susan, capt. McCormick, from Basseterre, came passenger capt. John Watts, late of the schooner Two Brothers of and for Baltimore, which sailed on the 7th of October from Point Petre, with a cargo of sugars for Messrs. Hollingsworths, and was fired at three times on the day following as she passed the westernmost fort of Basseterre. The first shot entered the vessel about two feet under water. On examining her a short time afterwards it was discovered that the water was two feet above the cabin floor, and that she was sinking. The people immediately got out the boat, abandoned the vessel, preserving a few necessaries, and proceeded for Basseterre, where they arrived at midnight; & where the soldiery were preparing to fire upon them, on the supposition they were English. Capt. Watts requests us to express his gratitude to captain McCormick for the hospitable and polite treatment himself and his unfortunate crew received whilst on board the Susan.

Arrived ship Pomona, Dillingham, 65 days from Gottenburg. Left no American vessels there. The ship Sally for Boston, sailed a fortnight before; and the brig Mary, Southwick, for do. sail'd with the Pomona. October 6, in lat. 42. 30. long. 46, spoke ship Brothers, Gault, 8 days from New York, for Newry. 18th, in lat. 42. 11. long. 60. 29, spoke ship Diana. Hobart, of Newbury port, 4 days from Boston to Leghorn.

Brig Philanthropist, Bicker, 21 days from the city of St. Domingo. The ship Nymph, Champlin, sailed for the coast on the 13th Oct. to load. Left, ship Harriet, Moffat, of Philadelphia taking in cargo; barque —, Ray, of New Haven, captured by a French privateer, and carried into Samana, has to discharge cargo and wait trial; brig —, Thompson, of New Haven, under the like circumstances; Eliza, of Baltimore, arrived on the 12th; schooners Clarinda, Paddock, of New York to sail in 3 or 4 days; Two Sisters, Giles, of Beverly, to sail on the 14th for St. Jago de Cuba; and sloop Baltimore, Finch, of Newport. Oct. 16 was boarded by the British sloop of war Snake, and on the 18th by the British sloop of war Cesario, and treated politely. November 1, lat. 36. long. 73, spoke brig Albert, Frazer, 3 days from Norfolk for Martinique.

Brig Orient, Jenney, 24 days from Point Petre, Guad. Left brig Harriet Dodge, to sail in a few days for New York. Oct. 30th, in lat. 35. 30, spoke schooner Dorchester, 30 hours from Baltimore, for Demerara.

Brig Susan, McCormick, 21 days from Basseterre, Guad. Left there a brig for Portsmouth, N. H. to sail in two weeks; a schooner for Rhode Island and a brig for Charleston. October 14, off the island of Antigua, was boarded and treated politely by the British privateer John Burk, captain Morris, of and from Antigua, on a cruise. November 2, was boarded by the Cambrian, and treated in the same manner. Markets dull.

Schooner Harriet, Dangerfield of Alexandria, in 19 days from Antigua, with 70 puncheons of rum, to the captain. Left there ship Clyde, Nicolls, of New York, from Point Petre, Guadalupe; brig Ontario, Bunce, from Cayenne, for New York; and sloop George, Reed, of Alexandria, from Guadalupe for New York, all sent in for adjudication; schooner Julian, Jackson, of Fredericksburg, unloading

schooner Raven, Sawyer; brig Dean, Harding, cargo unsold; Atlantic, Sellick, for New York, to sail next day; snow Alba, Atkins, for Penobscot, in 8 days; and schooner Hand, just arrived from Philadelphia. October 21, in lat. 26, long. 66, spoke schooner Citizen, 14 days from Philadelphia, for St. Croix. Passenger, Mr. A. Marchall. Markets dull; flour eight dollars, corn 1.50.

BALTIMORE, November 6.

The Editors submit to their readers the following observations, which they have just received from a distant correspondent; without either adding to, or diminishing from their merit, matter or spirit.

It is well known that the present administration obtained the reins of government under the most auspicious circumstances. Wars had been threatened, prepared against and averted by the energy of their predecessors; and the United States, resigned to their sole keeping, at peace with all the world, and enjoying an undisturbed commerce and profound tranquility. The new administration held out to the people the idea, that this state of things could be preserved by the magic of words. To oblige nations to do the United States justice on every occasion, no more was required than that the United States should be just to them.

This system of defence, and for obtaining justice from foreign nations, was printed on silk or vellum, ornamented with gilt frames, and preserved as a precious relict in parlors and dining rooms. Its efficacy was soon tried.

France, once supreme on the continent of North America, wanted to regain an establishment there, from whence she could annoy the English West India colonies before they could be succored by the mother country and at the same time a position which should enable her to influence the councils or the fate of the United States.

To accomplish this double object, Spain had the goodness to turn over to France the province of Louisiana; and further, and before she was put in possession of it, and while the transaction was yet a secret to our government, to violate her treaty with the United States, by occluding from New Or-

leans the entry and exit of the productions of our fields.

It now was an opportunity to make trial of the new system. The most potent words were accordingly summoned on the occasion; but in Madrid they were heard without emotion; and at the Tuilleries, the spell which they contained, at the voice of T. legrand, fell to the ground without effect.

As such were the views of France at the period here referred to; as France, at this very moment had an army in her port destined to take possession of Louisiana, to what circumstance do the U. States owe the suspension of its sailing, and the consequent purchase of this province? Was it, as was it not to Bonaparte's perceiving that a war with England was inevitable, and the strong probability there existed that if not speedily sold to the United States, it would be seized upon by England?

The subsequent conduct of Spain and France may serve to explain the true spirit of this transaction. The payment of the purchase money is no sooner secured to France, than Spain declares her opposition to the sale, more especially to the French boundaries of Louisiana, for which the U. States had bargained, and occupies with her retiring troops a military position on the East bank of the Mississippi calculated to occlude all approach, except by sea, to New Orleans, and which she still holds in defiance of our government.

Again the new system is resorted to. Administration carry their remonstrances to the court of Spain and to the Cabinet of Bonaparte. Spain will not hear them on the subject and the latter is not in a humour to interpose his good offices. Our ministers retire from the vain pursuit in despair, and recommend strong remedies, composed of gunpowder, cannon balls and bayonets, to the administration.

While this affair is thus situated, another crisis, big with danger to France, arrives. Bonaparte is threatened with a new and terrible host of foes, consisting of all or most of the northern powers, in addition to her inveterate enemy, England.

This formidable array is no sooner made evident to the mind of Bonaparte; than he listens to our minister at Paris, and will not only aid the United States to settle their differences with Spain, but to obtain from her a still more extended boundary.

Such, it is confidently believed, is the present state of things.

Let the thinking part of the community ponder well upon these several circumstances, and believe, if they can, that what has

been thus parted with is not intended to be resumed, under some pretext or other whenever circumstances shall favour the resumption.

But no sooner does the hurricane strike one quarter intermit, that it begins to blow with violence from another quarter.

France has for some time past labored to exclude from every country in Europe the manufactures of England. We are now told that England is determined, as far in her power to keep from her enemies the productions of their colonies, by enforcing the principle that "makes legal prize of neutral ships trading to an enemy's colony which had been subject to a close monopoly on the part of the mother country in time of peace, and had only been opened by the enemy to neutrals, in order to relieve himself from the difficulties of the war."

According to this law, or principle, a neutral ship, trading to an enemy's colony of this description with all the privileges enjoyed by the ships of the enemy concerned in the same branch of commerce, is, from this circumstance, considered as adopted and naturalised by the enemy; consequently is looked upon as an enemy's ship, and liable to capture.

This we are constrained to observe, is not a modern doctrine, coined & circulated by England, to suit a pressing occasion;—The law in this respect is thus laid down by the late lord Mansfield in the war that commenced in the year one thousand seven hundred & fifty six; has been long admitted for a general law of nations; and has been more or less practised by all nations, where it has not been otherwise stipulated by particular treaties, or relaxed by particular circumstances.

If we take examples from England, we shall find, that although her maritime courts have, from well-known considerations, occasionally departed from its rigour, they have never, for a single moment, dis-adhered from the principle.

Should it now be enforced by Great Britain (a thing very likely, from the singular situation of the French commerce, and the impossibility of France's supplying her people with the productions of her colonies by means of her own shipping) it will fall most heavily on the commerce of the United States. The wealth of the merchants of the United States had enabled them to become the sole purchasers of all French and Dutch colonial produce, and the relaxation of the before mentioned principle, on the part of England, almost the sole carriers and venders of it in France and the countries of her allies.

If this principle is to be resisted by the United States, what ground shall be taken? Shall we once more attempt the "powerful spell of words," without preparing for war? or shall we submit to the law, and leave those taken in traving it to suffer the penalty?

It is true, there are other measures besides war that may be resorted to; but is it not certain that these lead to great and general distress or inevitable war?

Two things seem necessary to extricate the United States from their present situation: 1st. Such a war against France by the threatened combination of powers, as shall induce her to put an end to our differences with Spain: 2dly. A speedy and general peace, to secure us from a war with England.

Now, having discarded all faith in the spell of words, and believing that our administration can neither influence the one nor the other of these events, and fearing that there exists a radical defect in our cabinet, like good Christians, we humbly place our reliance upon Divine Providence, who can extract good out of evil, and safety out of our weakness.

NOTICE.

BY authority of a deed of trust from William Mitchell, deceased, to the subscribers for the benefit of Samuel Craig, we shall on the second Monday in November next, (eleventh) expose to sale at public auction, a lot situated on the south side of Duke street, and to the westward of Water street, in the town of Alexandria, extending in front on Duke street, twenty seven feet ten inches, in depth, ninety one feet six inches to ten feet alley. On the back part of the lot is a well built and well finished two story brick house, and a strong one story frame ware house in front.

A part of the money will be expected down, and a credit given for the balance, particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

Cleon Moore, } Trustees.
Chas. M'Knight, }
October 7. 2511wds

3000 lbs. CHEESE now landing from on board the Sloop PACKET from Boston.—And for Sale by

Lawrason & Fowle.
November 5.

which is not intended to be some pretext or other, but which shall favour the re-

does the hurricane fit, that it begins to blow in another quarter. some time past labored to every country in Europe the England. We are now determined, as far as possible, to keep from her enemies their colonies, by enforcing a law, or principle, a decree to an enemy's colony of with all the privileges of the enemy concerned. The law of commerce, is, from time to time, considered as adopted by the enemy; consequently as an enemy's ship, and constrained to observe, is true, coined & circulated at a pressing occasion; respect is thus laid down by the Executive, we understand, would not proceed to the appointment at this time, if the Legislature will meet on the first Monday next month; had they not conceived the clause in the Constitution vesting them with this power the *recess imperative*, and consequently that was their duty to fill the vacancy immediately.

(Richmond paper.)

CREED TAYLOR, Esquire, was on Saturday unanimously appointed by the Executive of Virginia, a Judge of the General Court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Jones.

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Mr. Ritchie says in yesterday's Enquirer, that "the friends of republican virtue have made a decided stand against the Yazoo claimants." In the same paragraph afterwards, speaking of Jack Randolph, Mr. Ritchie says that he has "set his face against the imposing opinion of the three ablest men of his own party, and the principal officers of the government." These we oppose to be Madison, Gallatin and Lincoln, and of the same opinion in this respect is the president. Now we think the information direct, that Madison, Jefferson, Gallatin, Lincoln, Grainger, &c. are not men of republican virtue. Cannot Mr. Ritchie stretch his fancy from the beginning to the middle of a short paragraph? He should begin Duncan or Watts, and learn how to draw inferences. The friends of republican virtue oppose the Georgia claims—Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Lincoln, &c. are in favor of the claims; ergo Jefferson, Gallatin, Madison, Lincoln, &c. are not the friends of republican virtue.

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The reader shall have the whole paragraph:

The friends of republican virtue have made a decided stand against the Yazoo claimants, and they deserve to be supported by every honorable and constitutional expedient. John Randolph and the respectable majority of the Virginia delegation, have appeared active in their opposition, and indissoluble in their vote; and it becomes the duty of the people and the state, to support their representatives. If ever there was a statesman, who triumphed over the disadvantages of youth; who inflexibly pursued "the right instead of the expedient;" who dared to set his face against the imposing opinion of the three ablest men of his party and the principal officers of government; who with an equal mind braved danger and corruption; who arrested the progress of one of the greatest speculations that ever originated in fraud, and disseminating corruption; that man is John Randolph.

Does it not then become the sacred duty of the legislature of Virginia, to declare at its next session, its deliberate sentiments on the Yazoo speculation: to instruct its senators, and to recommend to the representatives of the people, to vote against any compromise whatever with such iniquitous demands? If this solemn declaration has not effect, it will at least arouse the attention and curiosity of the people: it will cause them to cast a suspicious and eager glance upon those representatives in congress, who may be disposed to foster corruption. The electors will be incited to instruct their representatives: and the wavering vote of Dawson, and Jackson shall be made to fix itself to the true interests of their country.

Who has instigated Mr. Ritchie to say a word about exciting the attention of the legislature of this state? It can easily be conceived. We can assure the Snyders, however, that this trick will not answer any purpose; or rather, it will answer no other purpose than to hasten the downfall of their party. It is too late, the current is turning; the Randolphites wish to be in the way, they must go with it.

(Virginia Gaz.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 30th of August says, that the Prussian and Brunswick troops will occupy Hanover—in that the blockade of Hamburg will be taken and commerce again be uninterrupted. [N. York Gaz.]

They write from Milan, the 30th of June, as follows: "The French troops in Italy have been in constant motion, for this month past; and they assemble in great numbers, on the Austrian frontiers, especially on the river Po, where, near Mount Chiaro, an army of thirty thousand men is already assembled; the destination of which is not known. The fortifications of Turin and Mantua are also placed in the strongest state of defence."

(Paris paper.)

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The reader shall have the whole paragraph:

The friends of republican virtue have made a decided stand against the Yazoo claimants, and they deserve to be supported by every honorable and constitutional expedient. John Randolph and the respectable majority of the Virginia delegation, have appeared active in their opposition, and indissoluble in their vote; and it becomes the duty of the people and the state, to support their representatives. If ever there was a statesman, who triumphed over the disadvantages of youth; who inflexibly pursued "the right instead of the expedient;" who dared to set his face against the imposing opinion of the three ablest men of his party and the principal officers of government; who with an equal mind braved danger and corruption; who arrested the progress of one of the greatest speculations that ever originated in fraud, and disseminating corruption; that man is John Randolph.

Does it not then become the sacred duty of the legislature of Virginia, to declare at its next session, its deliberate sentiments on the Yazoo speculation: to instruct its senators, and to recommend to the representatives of the people, to vote against any compromise whatever with such iniquitous demands? If this solemn declaration has not effect, it will at least arouse the attention and curiosity of the people: it will cause them to cast a suspicious and eager glance upon those representatives in congress, who may be disposed to foster corruption. The electors will be incited to instruct their representatives: and the wavering vote of Dawson, and Jackson shall be made to fix itself to the true interests of their country.

Who has instigated Mr. Ritchie to say a word about exciting the attention of the legislature of this state? It can easily be conceived. We can assure the Snyders, however, that this trick will not answer any purpose; or rather, it will answer no other purpose than to hasten the downfall of their party. It is too late, the current is turning; the Randolphites wish to be in the way, they must go with it.

(Virginia Gaz.)

Sir Sidney Smith's gun boats.—The one is called the Cancer, the other the Gemini. The Cancer is formed of a galley, about 48 feet in length, cut exactly in two, from stem to stern; those two parts are joined to the ends of five pieces of timber, which cross them and are made secure by braces of iron: upon those five beams is raised a platform, in the centre of which stands a three-pounder, ready mounted, with ammunition, boxes, &c. The wheels of this cannon stand in a groove, upon a sort of frame-work, which runs out some feet beyond the bows, so that the moment the vessel is run ashore, the cannon can be landed and instantly put in use. In the centre of each of the two extreme beams which join the two half galleys, masts are fixed, each of which carries a large square sail, with proper rigging. A foresail projects from a boom which is fixed to the frame. There are four rudders, one to each extremity of the half galleys, two only of which are worked at a time, by a cord connected with a larger one in the centre, and managed by a person on the platform. These rudders can be shifted or unshifted in a moment, and the half galleys being equally sharp at both ends, she can be run backward or forward at pleasure. The half galleys are decked, with eight holes cut along each, large enough to admit a man's body, to the mouth of each of which is fixed a canvas bag, painted so as to prevent the water penetrating, with a running line in the top; in these bags the sixteen men, who pull at the oar, seat themselves and tie them above their hips; this sufficiently fastens them to the boat, and prevents their being washed overboard. Besides these sixteen oars, and the other persons who manage the sails, &c. this vessel is capable of holding fifty soldiers. Her sides are entirely lined with cork so that it is impossible to split her; and in a heavy sea, it passes over her without doing any injury, except giving the men a wet jacket. The other boat, the Gemini, is of the same construction, but much larger, with this difference; she is formed of two entire galleys, fastened together as the Cancer, with sixteen holes in each galley, for the oars are inside the other; the sixteen outside men row with oars while those at the inside are furnished with a sort of spade, in the shape of the paddle of an Indian canoe, the blade made of iron; and a space is left between the platform and the galleys for the men to work their paddles. This instrument is useful also in clearing away the sand or gravel, to facilitate the landing of the cannon. The Gemini also carries a six pounder, and a proportionate number of men more than the Cancer. These vessels, when heavily laden, draw only eighteen inches water.

The following elevated strain of pulpit eloquence is extracted from a collection of sermons, published under the title of

THE SCOTTISH PREACHER.

"Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth, and all was yet silent as the sepulchre: Dost heil his sceptre over the Son of God: still and silent the hours passed on: the guards stood at their posts; the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets, and on their pikes: the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow: the spirits of glory waited in anxiety to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star, arising in the east, announced the approach of light; the third day began to dawn upon the world: when on a sudden the earth trembled to its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken; an angel of God descended; the guards shrank back from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground: his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow: he rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and sat upon it.

"But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb, with dyed garments from the bed of death? He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength! It is thy Prince, O Zion—Christian! it is your Lord. He hath trodden the wine press alone; he hath stained his raiment with blood; but now, as the first born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection: he arises a conqueror from the grave; he returns with blessings from the world of spirits: he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious! it was the jubilee of the universe: "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted aloud for joy." The Father of Mercies looked down from his throne in the heavens; with complacency he beheld his world restored; he saw his work that it was good. Then did the devout rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him; when the blessings of the Eternal descended as the dew of heaven for the refreshing of the nations."

Tristram Shandy.—Sterne, so celebrated as the author of *Tristram Shandy*, and the *Sentimental Journey*, was of Cambridge University; no strict priest, but as a clergyman, not likely to hear with indifference the whole fraternity treated contemptuously. Being one day in a coffee-house, he observed a spruce powdered young fellow by the fire side, who was speaking of the clergy in the mala as a body of disciplined impostors and systematic hypocrites. Sterne going up while the young man was haranguing, and approached towards the fire, parting and coaxing all the way a favorite little dog. Coming at length towards the gentleman, he took up the dog, still continuing to pat him, and addressed the young fellow: "Sir, this would be the prettiest little animal in the world, had he not one

disorder!" "What disorder is that?" replied the young fellow. "Why sir, (said Sterne) one that always makes him bark when he sees a gentleman in black." "That is a singular disorder (rejoined the young fellow) pray, how long has he had it?" "Sir, (replied Sterne, looking at him with affected gentleness) 'ever since he was a puppy!'

A curious amusement.

The Thracians, as Seleucus in Atheneus (lib. 4, chap. 14) informs us had a custom of *playing at hanging*, for the diversion of their guests which was done in this manner: A large stone was placed in the middle of the room, over which a rope hung perpendicularly from the beam above. Several of them cast lots who should hang. The man on whom the lot fell mounted the stone with a sharp bill hook in his hand; when he had properly fastened the rope about his neck, one of the company went forward, pushed the stone from under his feet, and left him hanging. If in this situation he was dexterous enough to cut the rope, all was well, otherwise he continued capering until he was hanged & dead to the great entertainment of the spectators.

In the reign of Edward III. the salary of the chief justice of the king's bench, was sixty six pound thirteen shillings and four pence per annum; that of the puisne judges of that court, forty pounds each. Queen Elizabeth created the Earl of Shrewsbury Earl Marshal of England, and appointed him a salary of twenty pounds per annum! To her secretary for French correspondence she was more liberal, his salary was 60/ per annum!

A R O U T.

Rout formerly signified the defeat of an army, and when the soldiers were all put to flight or to the sword, they were said to be routed. The ladies in order to preserve some idea of Agincourt, Cressy, Blenheim, &c. have agreed to call their assemblies by the name of routs. This title has some propriety, for at these meetings whole families are frequently routed out of house and home!

THE FOXES, THE SHEEP AND THE DOGS;

O R, THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS, A FABLE,

Supposed to have been written by Mr. Charles Prentiss, Editor of the Virginia Gazette.

THE FOXES once (so authors write) In grave and solemn council met, And, after long and learn'd discussion, Came to the following resolution:

"Resolved, That for the time to come We will the name of Dogs assume; We'll trim our tails, our ears we'll slouch, We'll lick and fawn and cringe and crouch; With lies, and many a fair pretence, We'll gull the Sheep, Sheep have no sense; And when with tricks we've once made sure o' em, We'll cut their throats and then devour'em."

This having pass'd without dissent, To seek the sheep away they went.

They found them in a pleasant vale, Fann'd by the cheering vernal gale; Where flowers the level green inlaid, And trees their arms umbrageous spread, A chequer'd scene of sun and shade; Some peaceful, ruminating, lay, While others with their lambkins play; Some crop the flowers; and in the groves Some with their mates pursue their loves,

Their faithful Dogs, with care, restrain Their thoughtless rambling o'er the plain; And vigilant still give th' alarm Upon the least approach of harm. This saw the Foxes, but intent On their bad schemes, did not relate; The sight of Sheep so fair and good Sharpen'd their appetite for blood, They press'd along with eager haste— When a sly Reynard 'mong the rest, A Fox on foreign mountains bred, Half yell'd, half bark'd, and thus he said.

"We come, my friends! with pure designs, To infuse new light into your minds. We've often seen, and see with pain, These Dogs your liberty restrain. What boots your plenty and your ease, When you can't range where'er you please? This plain indeed is fertile wide; But why not try the mountain's side? Can free born minds be satisfy'd, While there is ought to be enjoy'd? Of nature's bounties, which she gives With lib'ral hand to all that lives? Hold him, dear friends! a knave or fool, Who says the Sheep themselves can't rule; The fearful Hares and tim'rous Deer, To you are an example clear."

They want no fences, pen nor Not want by Dogs to be controll'd, From Wolf or Fox there's enough, 'Tis childish stuff—a mere bugbear— All sham—a silly, vile pretence

To raise a system of expense, For this, my friends, you're yearly shorn; For this, your Lambs are from you torn; For this, your flesh makes butcher's meat, For hungry Men and Dogs to eat; For this, your skins are sold, and tallow, For this pretence so vain and shallow— For shame, my friends! rouse from your sleep,

And vindicate the Rights of Sheep! Those sturdy cows far from you drive, Who on your hard oppression thrive; Who, churlish, circumscribe your roaming, On mother nature's open common; And strive to keep the flock together To crowd and jostle one another; When parting would be better thrif, For each would have more room to shift. Our service, friends, to you we'll give, Nor other recompence receive, But that reward which virtue finds, The heart-felt joy of gen'rous minds. We stand in need of no pretence, Our motive is benevolence. Then follow us to liberty; 'Tis but to will it, and be free."

Thus spoke th' arch Fox, in reason's guise; Insidious, mixing truth with lies, The wileless sheep began to crowd, To that side where the Foxes stood, They rais'd their heads and stood in gaze, Nor more they sport, nor more they gaze, The Foxes' poison'd words sunk deep In the weak minds of the poor Sheep; Disturb'd, they hank'erd to be at, A something, which they knew not what.

The faithful Dogs perceiv'd their plight, And labor'd hard to put them right. They prov'd the reasoning false & noxious, And swore the seeming Dogs were Foxes; Shew'd them their mord'rous teeth & nails, Their short ears slouch'd, and cropp'd tails; But all in vain—the sheep were blind, Nor could see fraud in words so kind; They grew tumultuous as a sea, And blated loud for liberty; Became a wild, licentious rout, And trod their guardians under foot; Call'd on the Foxes for protection, And gave themselves to their direction.

The Foxes now threw off disguise, No longer us'd their crafty lies; But showing nails, and teeth so grim, Tore them assunder—limb from limb.

Bank of Potowmack, Nov. 8, 1805, THE Stockholders in the Bank of Potowmack, are hereby informed, that a Dividend of three per cent on the Capital Stock for the last half year is declared, and will be paid to them or their legal representatives on Wednesday next, the 13th instant.

By order of the President and Directors, Charles Page, Cashier.

November 8. 12:30

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Gen. George Washington, are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given—it is hoped this notice will be attended to, otherwise suits will be commenced in two months from this date.

The Executors.

November 8. 12:30

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers intending shortly to remove from Alexandria, are desirous of disposing of that valuable WAREHOUSE, at the corner of King and Patrick streets, opposite Davy and Mills'. Those who wish to purchase will please apply to the subscribers.

R. & W. P. Richardson.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have claims against the subscribers are requested to bring in their accounts, and all who are indebted will be pleased to prepare for settlement.

R. & W. P. RICHARDSON.

November 8.

N. B. A few Shares in the Bank of Potowmack for sale.

WOOD.

A quantity of excellent Firewood will be sold by the acre as it stands in the Forest of Washington, 4 and an half miles from Alexandria. Those desirous of being supplied during the winter, may let it remain upon the estate till the first of March. Apply to

John Ball, Agent.

Arlington, Nov. 8. 12:30

CASH.

Will be given for well secured Ground Rents—Application to be made to the PRINTER.

November 8. 12:30

Notice to Farmers.

THE Executors of the late John O'Donnell, of Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the best bidders at Canton, in the vicinity of Baltimore city, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of November next—

A large and valuable stock of horned Cattle and Horses.

The cattle consist of several bulls and cows, imported from Europe, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with chosen cattle of this country; offering to the breeder an opportunity of supplying himself with a stock superior to any in this country, as the originals were selected by the best judges in England, Ireland and Holland.

The horses consist of several approved imported studs and mares of high pedigree, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with the best species of this country, with some farm or working horses.

ALSO,

About seventy Negroes,

Men, women and children. Fifty sheep, wagons, carts, ploughs, implements of husbandry, household furniture, and sundry other articles.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

Baltimore, October 31. dtds

One Hundred Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber on the night of the 2d instant, two negro fellows,

GERARD & PETER,

Gerard is about 22 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, complexion not very dark, has very thick lips, stoops in his walk, is remarkable knock-kneed, & his ankles very large and have the appearance of being much swole, he is by trade a blacksmith and very active at any other work.

PETER is about the same age, about six feet high, complexion rather light, long wool, walks very erect, is a very spruce fellow, and will, no doubt, pass himself as a free man—the clothes they wore and carried off are not known, but it is supposed they will appear in better than negroes generally do, as they left all their common clothes at home. If found out of the state the above reward will be given, if found in the state Forty Dollars, and if in the county Twenty, or half for either.

W'M ALEXANDER,
Prince William county, Virginia.

November 5.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Left the Little-River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last,

A Negro Man named JACOB, belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from the commons of this place, on Sunday the 13th inst.

A large bright BAY HORSE, five years old, a star in his forehead, four white feet, branded on one of his hocktacks, though not recollect'd which; a mark from the cut of a waggon whip across his hocktack: also, some lumps on his back, occasioned by a saddle. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horse to the subscriber, or give such information as he may be recovered.

Wm. T. Colton.

October 28.

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT or SELL, the following Property, on King-street, viz.

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the land is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor Hall; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bar. gain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to THOMAS RICHARDS, or in his absence to Mrs. Hafner, living on the premises.

August 8.

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or

Thomas Sanford.

October 23.

d6t. 60

To be HIRED or SOLD,

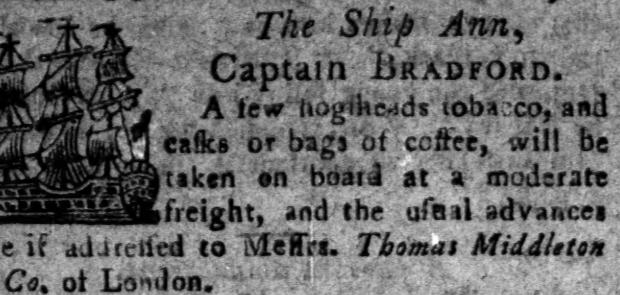
For a term of years,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES—men, women, boys and girls—a majority of them have been accustomed to labor on a farm. Apply to the Printer.

September 10.

12M

For Cowes and a Market,



The Ship Ann,

Captain BRADFORD.

A few hogheads tobacco, and casks or bags of coffee, will be taken on board at a moderate freight, and the usual advances made if addressed to Messrs. Thomas Middleton and Co. of London.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

A good assortment of German Linens.

Oct. 8.

ent.

NOTICE.

The Copartnership of Hatteray & Reissinger is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Hatteray & Reissinger.

The business will in future be carried on by

SAMUEL HATTERAY.

Who manufactures Buckskins in various modes, and has constantly on hand, Buff, white and black Pantaloons and Breeches, Gloves, Mocks, &c. manufactured in the most fashionable manner.

October 28.

ent.

JANNEY & LLOYD,

Have received per ship United States, just arrived

A well assorted importation of

FALL GOODS,

Which are open and ready for SALE, 10th mon. 18th.

ent. 2aw3w

JAMES R. RIDDLE,

Has received a large addition to his former supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS:

AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE Linen cloths
do. cassimeres
Blue, drab, brown and grey second cloths
Bennet's patent cord
do. do. vesting
Turkey & Swansdown
do.
Fancy cords, velvets & thicksets
Fine 3-4 do.
Bombazets, wildbores, and durants
Silk, cotton, worsted and lambs. wool hosiery
Full'd stockings
do. gloves and caps
Yarn & knit stockings
Scarlet cloaks
Wool and cotton cards
2 cases 4-4 & 7-8 Irish linen
Creas and dowlas
Rouans, Lancashire &

A L S O,

A quantity of excellent Soal-Leather.

October 28.

ent. 2aw2w

EDUCATION.

The inhabitants of Alexandria, are respectfully informed, that on Monday the fourth day of November next

A NIGHT SCHOOL

Will be opened, for the instruction of youth by FRANCIS DONNELLY, in the house at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Myrick, at the corner of Duke and St. Asaph street.

They will be taught the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, &c. It is his wish not to exceed fifteen in number, and hopes from his strict attention, and his experience as a teacher to give general satisfaction.

F. D. Has leisure to appropriate one hour in the day to the tuition of a private class. — His terms will be moderate.

October 30.

2aw2w

CORK SOAL BOOTS & SHOES.

M. & J. JANNEY,

AT their BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, Prince Street, next door to the Post Office, make Cork Soal Boots & Shoes, on the most approved plan; which will exclude all damage from the feet—experience teaches, that they are of infinite service to those persons who are subject to Rheumatic and Flatitic diseases, which are generally occasioned by the feet becoming wet and cold.

10th month 2d.

ent.

Wanted to Purchase,

.50 well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts, and 250 stout Chestnut RAILS.

Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 19.

WANTED,

A MALE or FEMALE servant, accustomed to Cooking. Apply to the PRINTER

Sept. 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at Public Auction for READY MONEY, on the second day of December next, at 4 o'clock in the evening, on the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

With the appurtenances in the town of Alexandria, late the property and place of residence of JOSEPH CAREY, deceased. The title will be conveyed by the Marshal to the purchaser under the direction of the Court.

DANIEL C. BRENT,

Marshal, District of Columbia.

Marshal's office, Alex. } (Nov. 1.) 2awd
25th Oct. 1805.

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH

Have received, in addition to their usual assortment,

The following Articles :

20 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island Spirits.

50 quarter-casks Sherry, Lisbon, and Madeira Wines.

A few pipes Bourdeaux Brandy.

5 tons Patent Shot, assorted.

30 quarter-casks double F Gunpowder.

15 chests Tea, assorted.

15 bags Pepper.

10 do. Pimento.

60 boxes Brown Soap, &c. &c. &c.

October 25. 2aw3w

FAL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL,

Has imported per the United States, from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 16. 2diwazw2w

TO Planters and Farmers.

The subscriber offers for sale, on a liberal credit, or for NEGROES,

Ten tracts of Land, of 1000 acres each, situate on the river Oucheta, and the Basin of Bertheline, in the county of Oucheta, and territory of Orleans. The above land is part of the grant made to the Baron de Bafrop by the Spanish government. It is situated above fifty miles from the Natchez, 250 miles from New Orleans, and 30 from the river Mississippi, and from 10 to 15 miles from the post of Oucheta.

It is thought unnecessary to give more than a brief description of it, as any person wishing for more particular information may obtain it from any of the following named gentlemen.

The above land lies on waters navigable in all seasons for vessels of 40 tons burthen, is in the heart of a country fast settling from the Mississippi territory and Kentucky, and being but a few miles from the post renders it contiguous to mills, stores, cotton gins, &c. It is scarcely necessary to say any thing of the quality of the soil, as the whole of that country is known to be the finest land in the world. It may not be improper to remark however, of these lands, that about one fifth being covered with timber, the rest is prairie, and nothing else is required to prepare it for a crop of cotton, Indian corn, tobacco, hemp, or rice, (in the lowest part of the grounds) than merely ploughing it up.

The subscriber owns 5000 acres more, on which he would be glad of obtaining industrious settlers. Such settlers ought to have some negroes, and a plenty of children. To such be offered liberal encouragement, either by selling to them at a low price, or on a long credit of 5 or 6 years, or lease of 10 years. He would also furnish them with provisions on their arrival there.

For further particulars enquire of Thomas W. Griffith's and Thomas Chace, Esquires, at Baltimore; David P. Dewees, at Alexandria, Virginia; Dr. J. Scott, of Pittsburgh; or of the subscriber at New Orleans, but at present in Philadelphia.

William Dewees.

September 16. 2aw

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on or about the 12th instant, from the plantation of Doctor Bell, in Loudoun county, a Mulatto Man named WILLIS; about 23 years old, five feet ten inches high; he took with him a white and brown shirt, old fur hat, nankeen pantaloons, a pair of old velvet do, linen trowsers, striped dimity jacket, and striped blanket. Said fellow was raised near Aquia, where I some time ago purchased him of captain Harrison; it is supposed said fellow has a pass and will attempt to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending said Negro in any jail, so that I get him again, if taken out of the state of Virginia, or Fifteen Dollars; if in this state, and reasonable charges paid for bringing him home. All masters of vessels and others are warned against harbouring or hiring said Negro, at their peril.

Walter S. Bell.

Aquia, Sept. 28. (O. 3.) 2awf

Bank of Potomac, Oct. 7, 1805.

Notice is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the court-house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, Cashier.

October 7. 2aw

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST:

The following Valuable Medicines

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious

Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Enteritis, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken